

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

GRANT H. ROMAINE,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF POULSBO, a Washington Municipal Corporation, KATHRYN H. QUADE, Mayor of Poulsbo, Douglas J. Quade and their Marital Community; CITY OF POULSBO INTERIM POLICE JAKE D. EVANS, DEANNA S. KINGERY, City of Poulsbo Human Resources Manager, KITSAP COUNTY SHERIFF, SGT. JAMES MCDONOUGH and DOES 1-20,

Defendants.

Case No. C09-5545RJB

ORDER ON MOTIONS FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This matter comes before the court on the City of Poulsbo's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 76), Defendant Kathryn H. And Douglas J. Quade's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 77), Defendant Deanna S. Kingery's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 78), Defendant Jake D. Evans' Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 79); and the City of Poulsbo's Request to Supplement Its Motion to Strike After the Court Timelines (Dkt. 136). The court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motions and the file herein.



1 received a commendation. Dkt. 122-6. Sgt. Playter completed the evaluation; Chief Doran agreed  
2 with the evaluation; and Mayor Quade signed the evaluation. Dkt. 122-6.

3 Mr. Romaine was a Union employee, and his employment was governed by a Collective  
4 Bargaining Agreement (CBA). Dkt. 38-5. The CBA is the complete agreement between the City of  
5 Poulsbo and the Poulsbo Police Officers Association with regard to the wages, hours and working  
6 conditions for bargaining unit members. Dkt. 38-5, at 4. The CBA provides for a grievance  
7 procedure for any claim or dispute related to the interpretation or application of the Labor  
8 Agreement. Dkt. 38-5, at 22, et seq. The CBA also provides for final and binding arbitration with  
9 regard to any unsettled grievances. Dkt. 38-5, at 22, *et seq.* Mr. Romaine's employment was also  
10 governed by the City of Poulsbo's Civil Service rules. Dkt. 80-5, at 2-59.

11 **Courtesy Auto Investigation.** In a statement to the Department of Retirement Systems  
12 (DRS), Mr. Romaine stated that, in mid-2006, he received information from a Deputy Prosecutor  
13 about a former employee of Courtesy Auto Group, Mr. Olson, who had served time for a crime  
14 related to embezzlement from his employer. Dkt. 80-7, at 36-37. The former employee told the  
15 deputy prosecutor that Courtesy Auto Group had engaged in insurance fraud against car  
16 manufacturers, employees and customers. Dkt. 80-7, at 36-37. Mr. Romaine and Sgt. Mary  
17 Howerton interviewed Mr. Olson. Mr. Romaine reported that Mr. Olson told Mr. Romaine and Sgt.  
18 Howerton that Mr. Olson had heard the owners of Courtesy Auto Group "talking about owning the  
19 city and how they were able to get special consideration from someone who was of importance in the  
20 city. He didn't have a name of the person who was being controlled by the Hern's" (Courtesy's  
21 owners). Dkt. 80-7, at 37. In the DRS statement, Mr. Romaine stated as follows:

22 After talking to Olson I started following up on the information he provided. I contacted the  
23 vehicle manufacturers, Courtesy's insurance company, former employees, DOL and even  
24 Rick Hern's wife who he was currently in the process of divorcing. The information Olson  
25 provided concerning the frauds seemed to be valid even though some of the statute of  
26 limitations had expired. As for the information concerning graft within the city I figured  
27 whoever it was had to be a department head or elected official. I started by obtaining Public  
28 Disclosure Documents relating to everyone who had run for city office for the two prior  
elections. This included everyone whether they won or lost. Everything seemed in order  
except for the Mayor. Her resume had shown she had worked as an aerobics instructor and  
artist. Her PDC documents showed that she had over \$100,000.00 in income for consulting.  
Actual amounts or bank records did not have to be disclosed to the PDC since at the time  
Poulsbo had a reported population of less than 10,000. This threw up red flags and I felt  
further investigation was warranted. Therefore I contacted Special Agent Patric Gahan of the  
FBI Field Office in Silverdale for direction on how to proceed. He gave me some information

1 and told me that if my investigation seemed to be progressing in the direction of graft by an  
2 elected official he would want to interview Olson.

3 Dkt. 80-7, at 37-38.

4 Then-Chief Doran testified at his deposition that it would have been unusual that Mr.  
5 Romaine would be conducting an investigation of the mayor without advising the Chief of that. Dkt.  
6 80-4, at 47. Chief Doran stated that he did not recall knowing that Mr. Romaine was investigating  
7 the mayor. Dkt. 80-4, at 49. When asked if it would be “inappropriate for Detective Romaine to be  
8 investigating the mayor when he had been an open or vocal opponent of the mayor’s policies,” Chief  
9 Doran responded that “[t]here could be a concern about his impartiality.” Dkt. 80-4, at 47. Chief  
10 Doran stated that he would have gotten an outside agency to do an investigation, if there had been a  
11 viable complaint of political corruption. Dkt. 80-4, at 47- 48.

12 Chief Evans, who started as interim Chief in March of 2007, testified in a deposition that Mr.  
13 Romaine told Chief Evans at their initial one-on-one meeting that “he was investigating Mayor  
14 Quade for influence peddling”; and that Mr. Romaine had contacted the FBI regarding the matter.  
15 Dkt. 80-3, at 12. Mr. Romaine stated in his declaration that he told Chief Evans that Mayor Quade  
16 “was simply a ‘person of interest’ in an ongoing investigation.” Dkt. 122-77, at 3. Chief Evans did  
17 not believe that this was a credible, or legitimate, investigation. Dkt. 80-3, at 13. Chief Evans spoke  
18 with the Silverdale FBI agent, who indicated that Mr. Romaine had contacted him about the matter,  
19 but that “he didn’t feel that it was a legitimate or any kind of credible allegation against the mayor.”  
20 Dkt. 80-3, at 13-14. Chief Evans then contacted Mayor Quade and asked if she had gotten any  
21 contributions from Courtesy Auto Group; she told him that she didn’t recall, but that she would check  
22 her records. Dkt. 80-3, at 14. Chief Evans testified at his deposition as follows:

23 I had two or three things that were really alarming me about this whole situation. Number  
24 one, Mr. Romaine, as an employee of the city, begins an investigation against the chief  
25 executive officer of the city. Why wouldn’t the chief going out tell me about that? He did  
26 not. Number two, he doesn’t have the authority to investigate her, because his investigative  
27 authority flows from her. So therefore, in any kind of corruption allegation, the FBI has  
28 primary jurisdiction over corruption of public officers. And they investigate them thoroughly.  
And they have gotten all kinds of convictions. You read it in the news all the time. So it is  
highly improper, illegitimate, and certainly ill advised to began an investigation in the  
Poulsbo Police Department against the chief executive officer of the city, because the  
allegation could be made later that that investigation is corrupt on its face, because the  
investigator was under the control of the chief executive officer. So that’s why you don’t do  
these things. And third, my concern was, if this were true, did I even want to work there?  
And I would not have worked there if I believed it to be true....

1 Dkt. 80-3, at 14-15.

2 Mr. Romaine stated in his declaration that, within two days after Chief Evans informed  
3 Mayor Quade of Mr. Romaine's investigation, Chief Evans prohibited Mr. Romaine from warming  
4 up his police vehicle. Dkt. 122-77. Mr. Romaine stated that Chief Evans ordered Mr. Romaine not  
5 to conduct any further investigation possibly involving Mayor Quade; not to discuss the investigation  
6 with any other law enforcement agencies; to remove any reference to Mayor Quade from his written  
7 investigative reports; and not to contact other officers on the Poulsbo Police Department concerning  
8 investigations or the administration of the police department, as a group or through official or private  
9 e-mail without prior permission from Chief Evans or a sergeant; and not to contact individuals from  
10 other law enforcement agencies for information or assistance in performing his duties, without prior  
11 permission of Chief Evans or a supervisor. Dkt. 122-77, at 4-5.

12 It appears that Mr. Romaine finished the investigation and submitted a report to the  
13 Prosecutor's Office, which declined to take action.

14 **Mr. Romaine's Activities Regarding Mayor Quade and Voicing Opinions About City**  
15 **Government Issues.** Mayor Kathryn Quade was elected to office in November of 2005 and took  
16 office on January 1, 2006.

17 Mr. Romaine stated in his declaration that Mayor Quade wanted to shut down the police  
18 department and contract police services to the Kitsap County Sheriff's Department. Dkt. 122-77, at  
19 2. Defendants maintain that, in 2007, the Poulsbo City Counsel was working with a consulting firm  
20 to define the scope of a study the City of Poulsbo wished to conduct to improve efficiency at City  
21 Hall. The Council had requested that the consultants provide information on the costs associated  
22 with maintaining a separate police department instead of contracting for police services with Kitsap  
23 County.

24 Mr. Romaine stated in a declaration that he was troubled by the direction Mayor Quade was  
25 taking the City of Poulsbo and the police department. Dkt. 122-7. Mr. Romaine appeared at city  
26 council meetings and spoke against Mayor Quade's policies; and wrote articles to local newspapers  
27 expressing his opposition to Mayor Quade's plans. Dkt. 122-77, at 2.

1 Mr. Romaine sent a letter to the Editor of the Kitsap Sun, that was published in February of  
2 2007. Then Chief Doran testified in his deposition that Mayor Quade called him and Mr. Romaine to  
3 her office, but had told Mr. Romaine wait outside while she spoke to Chief Doran. Dkt. 80-4, at 38-  
4 40. Chief Doran stated that Mayor Quade asked if Department policy allowed officers to directly  
5 communicate with the press; Chief Doran informed her that Mr. Romaine was acting as a citizen, and  
6 therefore his conduct was within his rights to freedom of speech. Dkt. 80-4, at 38-40. Chief Doran  
7 testified at his deposition that “[s]he was unhappy that it couldn’t go the way that she wanted it to go,  
8 but I think she realized fairly quickly that what I was saying was correct. And as I recall, that was  
9 pretty much the end of it.” Dkt. 80-4, at 40. Mr. Romaine stated in his declaration that, while he was  
10 waiting outside Mayor Quade’s office, he

11 heard her yelling at Chief Doran, questioning how he could allow me, who worked for her, to  
12 write something contrary to her position. I heard Doran explain that as a citizen, I had  
13 freedom of speech and my opinion could not be censored. I heard Quade yelling that she  
14 could not believe that applied to a person working for her. A few minutes later, Quade came  
15 out of her office and chastised me, telling me I was wrong for sending my opinion to the  
16 newspaper.

17 Dkt. 122-77, at 2. HR Manager Deanna Kingery testified in her deposition that she may have  
18 discussed with Chief Evans and Mayor Quade the issue of whether Mr. Romaine had the right to  
19 speak up in council meetings to oppose agenda items. Dkt. 122-69, at 33. Chief Evans testified that  
20 Ms. Kingery had discussions with him about asking Mr. Romaine to refrain from speaking at the  
21 council meetings regarding Mr. Romaine’s opposition to contracting for police services and his  
22 opposition to Mayor Quade. Dkt. 122-68, at 53.

23 Mr. Romaine stated that many other police officers and citizens joined him in voicing their  
24 disapproval, including placing “Save Poulsbo’s Police Department” lawn signs. Dkt. 122-77, at 2.  
25 Mr. Romaine stated that he believed that his protests helped bring about a citywide campaign against  
26 Mayor Quade and to keep Poulsbo’s police department. Dkt. 122-77, at 2. By February 21, 2007,  
27 this group was successful in getting the City Council to remove the cost comparison of current police  
28 operations from the study.

On February 21, 2007 and March 7, 2007, Mr. Romaine appeared before the City Council to  
express his views on how Mayor Quade and the City of Poulsbo should select a new or interim Chief  
to replace retiring Chief Doran. At the meeting, Mr. Romaine opposed hiring Interim Chief Jake

1 Evans, arguing that someone within the Department should be promoted, and that the City of Poulsbo  
2 would pay Chief Evans more than it would pay by promoting someone from within. Dkt. 122-77, at  
3 3. Other members of the Police Department opposed hiring an Interim Police Chief was well.

4 Mr. Romaine alleges that, shortly before one of the City Council meetings at which he spoke,  
5 Deanna Kingery, HR Department Head, asked Mr. Romaine if he was going to be a “team player”.

6 The City Council’s decisions regarding the scope of the efficiency study and the decision to  
7 hire an interim Police Chief had been made by March 7, 2007. Chief Evans was selected as Interim  
8 Chief to serve until a new Chief could be hired. He began serving in that position in mid-March of  
9 2007, and served until November of 2007.

10 **Complaints and Investigation of Mr. Romaine’s Conduct.** On July 18, 2007, the Police  
11 Department received a citizen complaint, stating that Mr. Romaine had been stalking the citizen.  
12 Dkt. 80, Exh. 3, Evans’ deposition, Exh. 37. On July 23, 2007, Chief Evans was informed by Sgt.  
13 Jim McDonough, an employee of the Kitsap County Sheriff’s Department, that the same citizen filed  
14 a similar complaint with the Kitsap County Sheriff’s Office. Dkt. 80, Exh. 3, Evans’ deposition, Exh.  
15 37. Both agencies investigated the complaint, and both determined that the complaints were  
16 unfounded. The matter was closed with no disciplinary action.

17 On September 4, 2007, Sgt. McDonough called Chief Evans and told him that Sgt.  
18 McDonough “has run an audit of LINX access by Det. Romaine for 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months of ‘07 and Laura  
19 Haworths [sic] name is been run. I ask him to copy me those records.” Dkt. 80-3, at 47. Laura  
20 Haworth was a City of Poulsbo employee. The LInX is a confidential police database that contains  
21 information from state and federal law enforcement agencies throughout the Pacific Northwest. An  
22 agency that permits misuse of the database runs the risk of losing its access. The user agreement  
23 signed by all authorized personnel included a provision that each user has agreed to use the database  
24 for official police business only, and in connection with a pending investigation.

25 Chief Evans asked Mr. Romaine’s supervisor, William Playter, and Ms. Haworth’s  
26 supervisor, Mary Howerton, if either had requested that Mr. Romaine conduct a LInX search on Ms.  
27 Haworth; both responded that they had not. On September 12, 2007, Chief Evans asked Lee  
28 Fritchman to run an audit of LInX. Dkt. 80-3, at 47.



1 Mr. Romaine stated in his declaration that he obtained information regarding Ms. Haworth  
2 from the Ileads system in order to fill out her training forms, which she had failed to do. Dkt. 122-77,  
3 at 5. Mr. Romaine stated that, as part of his duty to prepare and maintain police training files, he  
4 looked up Ms. Haworth's name because she was a new hire. Dkt. 122-77, at 5.

5 On September 13, 2007, Chief Evans made the following note: "I pick up audit report  
6 @NCIS-Fritchman points out local FBI agents [sic] name has been run by Romaine. Others are  
7 suspicious also." Dkt. 80-3, at 48. On September 13, 2007, Chief Evans made a verbal request to  
8 Craig Rogers (Bremerton Police Department) for an internal investigator. Dkt. 80-3, at 48.

9 On September 18, 2007, Chief Evans requested that the Bremerton Police Department  
10 conduct an outside independent internal affairs investigation into the possible misuse of computer  
11 equipment and data files by Mr. Romaine. On October 8, 2007, after initial findings outlined  
12 violations by Mr. Romaine, Chief Evans notified Mr. Romaine of the complaint, as follows:

13 Complaint: On September 4, 2007, I received an audit report from Sgt Jim McDonough of the  
14 Kitsap County Sheriffs Office, which showed that you had used the LINX Computer network  
15 to run a background check on Laura Haworth. Further review of the LINX system records  
revealed numerous inquiries run by you that appear to violate the OFFICIAL USE ONLY  
rules of that system.

16 Dkt. 80-3, at 60. Chief Evans placed Mr. Romaine on paid administrative leave while the  
17 investigation was pending. Dkt. 80-3, at 59. Chief Evans told the investigators to be thorough and  
18 follow their noses. While the investigation was proceeding, Chief Evans was briefed on the progress  
19 of the investigation. Chief Evans had regular meetings with Mayor Quade, during which the progress  
20 of the investigation was discussed.

21 On October 31, 2007, the investigative team of the Bremerton Police Department interviewed  
22 Mr. Romaine.

23 On November 5, 2007, Mr. Romaine made a request of Chief Evans that he be paid by using  
24 his accrued sick leave, and he also notified the Union of the request. The City of Poulsbo complied  
25 with the request.

26 Chief Swiney was hired by the City of Poulsbo, and started work on November 21, 2007.  
27 Chief Swiney testified at his deposition that, before he was hired, Chief Evans told him that "there  
28 was an ongoing investigation, there was currently an ongoing internal affairs investigation going on



1 involving some pretty serious allegations.” Dkt. 80-4, at 6. Chief Swiney was questioned at his  
2 deposition about his conversations with Chief Evans after Chief Swiney was hired, as follows:

3 Q. And you also knew Detective Romaine was opposing Quade openly and aggressively on  
4 that agenda [feasibility of outsourcing police services]?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Okay. All right. So now, at that time did they kind of tell you—did you hear anything  
7 about Romaine after you were hired, before Mr. Evans leaves, how to handle the situation  
8 with Romaine in any way? Did you get any input?

9 A. No, once—we’re moving now into the employ, where I’m actually appointed as the chief  
10 of police. I spent, obviously, a lot of times with Chief Evans, with him orientating me the  
11 [sic] community and the inner workings of the police department and all those kinds of things,  
12 and then I got more in depth briefings on every—about everything within the organization,  
13 including the ongoing investigation.

14 Q. And so tell us specifically what did Evans tell you, any input about him after now you  
15 were appointed already and you got briefings. So we can, you know, do one step at a time.  
16 Let’s focus on Mr. Evans now.

17 A. Okay.

18 Q. What did he say about that he has dealt with Mr. Romaine and whatever input he gave?

19 A. I’m trying to remember specifically. But the biggest thing I was concerned with was the  
20 ongoing investigation, because that was—you know, that’s, the questions and the inquires that  
21 I had, because I’m not familiar with the area, I wasn’t familiar with the Bremerton Police  
22 Department at the time, I wanted to know the specific accusations that were being made, or  
23 allegations that were being made, I wanted to meet with the investigators and get a status  
24 report from them or where they’re at and how the investigation’s proceeding. And a lot of the  
25 other stuff was reaffirmed, and I asked for affirmation, again because not only coming in just  
26 to run the department, but I also have to deal with and work with the city leadership, the  
27 concerns of the community, whatever all those things are.

28 So some of the feedback that I got, or got reconfirmed again, was that Grant Romaine was  
kind of leading the charge as far as ensuring that the police department stays intact. He was  
passionate about it. I took it that way. He felt threatened and felt the department was being  
threatened, so I didn’t have any ill feelings about that. That he did have some issues and  
personal issues with Mayor Quade. And again, that’s fine. Everyone’s entitled to their own  
view and perspective and everything. So—and that was just—so I was asking those things of  
Jake Evans just to make sure, you know, I had the information that I needed so I could just be  
aware of it. But again, my primary focus was something that I had control over and would  
ultimately have the authority to make decision on, was the internal affairs investigation, the  
internal affairs investigation that Bremerton was doing.

Q. And so what input did Jake Evans specifically tell you about Detective Romaine? You  
were having all these input and conversations with him, and briefings. So I want to know,  
you know, the communication. What happened?

A. Let’s—and I believe I stated it. Without specific—I don’t remember specific settings or  
when it occurred. He shared with me that, what I just told you, that Mr. Grant Romaine was  
passionate and showing up to council meetings and voicing his opinion on various topics.  
And that was about it. That was about it. Specifics, I don’t have any more specifics than that.

1 Just generalities is all we talked about.

2 Q. Anything else? Any other subject, other issue Jake Evans mentioned?

3 A. No.

4 Q. You say that is about it, so—

5 A. Yeah, just the—I was focused on, you know, inheriting the investigation and following  
6 that, seeing that through.

7 Q. So he didn't mention any other issue—you know about Detective Romaine, his having  
8 issues with the mayor because of disbanding of the police department. You knew about  
9 Detective Romaine is being investigated, internal investigation going on.

10 A. Correct.

11 Dkt. 80-4, at 7-10.

12 While the investigation was proceeding, Mr. Romaine requested that Chief Swiney meet with  
13 Mr. Romaine to discuss the investigation; Chief Swiney declined to meet with Mr. Romaine because  
14 he did not believe it was appropriate.

15 On November 21, 2007, the Bremerton Police Department finished the investigation. The  
16 investigative team met with Chief Evans and Chief Swiney to provide them with the findings and  
17 report. Chief Swiney had not at that point met Mr. Romaine.

18 The investigation report found that Mr. Romaine excessively used the internet for personal  
19 reasons; queried police databases for personal use, unrelated to his investigations; was untruthful in  
20 answering questions; used his position to pursue women; and had problems interacting with the  
21 public. Dkt. 38-4, at 1-62.

22 On December 7, 2007, Chief Swiney sent Mr. Romaine a letter, informing him of the  
23 allegations and providing him with a copy of the redacted report. Dkt. 122-19, at 1-2. The letter  
24 stated in relevant part, as follows:

25 Based on the provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement, Article 22, Section 22.1.18  
26 the investigation demonstrates just cause for disciplinary action, including termination from  
27 employment, based on the following statutory and policy violations.

28 Abuse of your law enforcement authority: RCW §9A.80.010

Unlawful Harassment: RCW § 49.60 and 10.14.020 as well [sic] poulsbo City Policies  
2.4 (Anti-Harassment Policy) and 2.5 (Sexual Harassment Prohibited)

Untruthful statements in the course of an internal investigation. RCW §43.101.105(k)

Poulsbo City Policies, 9.1 (general code of conduct requiring professional conduct and behavior, basic tact and courtesy toward co-workers and the public, preserving City equipment, facilities and resources and providing orderly and cost efficient services to citizens)

Poulsbo City Policies 9.2: (conflicts of interest) and 9.7 (misuse of City equipment, and resources for personal purposes).

Violation of the use agreement for I/LEADS and LinX, which places in jeopardy our agency's ability to sue and access these vital data bases.

Violations of the Code of Conduct. Sections 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4 (violation of the public's trust and commitment to the highest degree of integrity)

Violations of the Canons [sic] of Ethics, Section 16.6 Standard 1.2, 1.6, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 4.9, 4.11, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.3, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5, and 16.7.2. In addition, the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics, Section 1.3 (commission abuse).

You will also note the report cites to the case of Brady v. Maryland on page 50. A copy of the case is attached for your review.

City Policies and Procedures also describe actions subject to disciplinary action, and reference in Section 10.1, unauthorized use of City facilities or property, unauthorized use or position for personal gain or advantage, violation of other City policies, unauthorized operation or use of equipment, discrimination, immoral conduct while on duty, intentional falsification of records or paperwork, inefficiency, negligence and refusal or failure to perform assigned work, lying or dishonesty, commission of a crime connected to the employee's fitness for public services.

Based upon the severity of the misconduct identified in the investigation, it appears termination from your employment and processing this information for the Commission's review under RCW § 43.101.105 is the most likely disciplinary action to result, based on the information currently available to me.

Dkt. 122-19, at 1-2. The letter also informed Mr. Romaine as follows:

Based upon the information gathered in the investigation, your conduct warrants disciplinary action. The form of disciplinary action could include termination. I will not make a final decision on what disciplinary action to take until I have had a chance to meet with you, at which time, you can provide me any additional information you deem relevant to the decision making process as set forth in the Collective Bargaining Agreement, Article 22, Section 22.1.19 and .20.

Our meeting will take place on Tuesday, December 11, at 5:00 pm in my office. You are free to bring a union representative of your choice.

Dkt. 122-19, at 1.

Mayor Quade was not interviewed by the Bremerton Police Department investigators. There is no evidence that Mayor Quade discussed the investigation with Chief Swiney.

After reviewing the investigator's report, Randy Loun, Mr. Romaine's attorney, contacted Chief Swiney to discuss Mr. Romaine's potential discipline. Chief Swiney told Mr. Loun that

1 termination was likely, based upon the results of the investigation. Mr. Romaine contends that Chief  
2 Swiney told Mr. Loun that, if Mr. Romaine resigned, the results of the investigation would be  
3 considered inconclusive, and he would be permitted to cash out his sick leave.

4 On December 10, 2007, Mr. Romaine submitted his letter of resignation. He did not attend  
5 predisciplinary conference scheduled for December 11, 2007.

6 **Post Resignation.** On December 11, 2007, after he resigned, Mr. Romaine contacted Deanna  
7 Kingery, HR Manager, by e-mail, about his sick leave cash out. Ms. Kingery responded on  
8 December 13, 1007 and December 20, 2007, informing Mr. Romaine that the CBA limited the cash-  
9 out of his remaining sick leave. The CBA provided for a grievance procedure, but Mr. Romaine did  
10 not pursue that procedure. Mr. Romaine did not request a hearing under the Civil Service Rules. *See*  
11 Dkt. 80-5 46-52.

12 On November 29, 2007, the City of Poulsbo received a public records request from the Kitsap  
13 Sun newspaper regarding the internal affairs investigation related to the complaint against Mr.  
14 Romaine. The City of Poulsbo received a similar request from KING TV. Mr. Romaine alleges that  
15 the public records requests were the result of leaks, apparently by defendants. On December 11,  
16 2007, Chief Swiney informed Mr. Romaine that the public records requests had been made, and that  
17 the redacted investigatory report was likely to be disclosed, absent a court order. The letter provided  
18 Mr. Romaine until December 28, 2007, to obtain a protective order. Mr. Romaine did not obtain a  
19 protective order. On January 2, 2007, the City of Poulsbo produced the redacted investigatory report  
20 to the Kitsap Sun, and on January 3, 2007, the same material was produced to KING TV.

21 On December 11, 2007, after Mr. Romaine resigned, the City of Poulsbo, through Chief  
22 Swiney, filed a change of status report with the Criminal Justice Training Commission, pursuant to  
23 RCW 43.101.130. On July 9, 2008, the Washington State Criminal Justice and Training Commission  
24 issued a Statement of Charges, alleging that Mr. Romaine had committed disqualifying misconduct  
25 related to his Commission as a Police Officer. Dkt. 80-6, at 17-20. The Statement of Charges  
26 notified Mr. Romaine that he was entitled to a hearing to contest the charges. Mr. Romaine waived  
27 his right to a hearing, and his Commission as a Police Officer was revoked.  
28

1 Before Mr. Romaine resigned, the City of Poulsbo was contacted by the State Department of  
2 Retirement Systems (DRS) in connection with Mr. Romaine's request for duty-related disability  
3 benefits. Ms. Kingery responded to DRS, stating that Mr. Romaine had not notified the City of  
4 Poulsbo of any disabling condition that would impact his ability to perform his job duties while he  
5 had been employed as a detective. Dkt. 80-6, at 25-27. On October 8, 2008, Mr. Romaine's counsel  
6 responded to DRS. Dkt. 80-6, at 30. On October 31, Ms. Kingery replied to Mr. Romaine's  
7 counsel's response. Dkt. 80-6, at 32-34. On October 27, 2009, Ms. Kingery testified at the  
8 administrative hearing that was conducted to determine Mr. Romaine's eligibility for a disability  
9 retirement.

10 Ms. Kingery was hired by the City of Poulsbo in the late 1990s. In January of 2004, her  
11 position was converted to a Department Head position within the City's organizational structure. In  
12 January 2007, her job title changed from HR analyst to HR manager. Her job duties included the  
13 performance of all HR functions, maintaining personnel records, implementing and adhering to the  
14 City of Poulsbo policies, procedures and regulations, including the Collective Bargaining Agreement  
15 with the Poulsbo Police Officers Association, and responding to all agency requests regarding  
16 employees as required by the custodian of records for the City of Poulsbo.

17 The City of Bremerton, the City of Bremerton Police Department, and the officers who  
18 conducted the independent investigation are not defendants in this case. Chief Swiney is not a  
19 defendant.

#### 20 SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD

21 Summary judgment is proper only if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on  
22 file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant  
23 is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(c). The moving party is entitled to  
24 judgment as a matter of law when the nonmoving party fails to make a sufficient showing on an  
25 essential element of a claim in the case on which the nonmoving party has the burden of proof.  
26 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1985). There is no genuine issue of fact for trial where  
27 the record, taken as a whole, could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for the non moving party.  
28 *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986)(nonmoving party must

1 present specific, significant probative evidence, not simply “some metaphysical doubt.”). *See also*  
 2 Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(e). Conversely, a genuine dispute over a material fact exists if there is sufficient  
 3 evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute, requiring a judge or jury to resolve the differing  
 4 versions of the truth. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 253 (1986); *T.W. Elec. Service*  
 5 *Inc. v. Pacific Electrical Contractors Association*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

6 The determination of the existence of a material fact is often a close question. The court must  
 7 consider the substantive evidentiary burden that the nonmoving party must meet at trial – e.g., a  
 8 preponderance of the evidence in most civil cases. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 254, *T.W. Elect. Service*  
 9 *Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630. The court must resolve any factual issues of controversy in favor of the  
 10 nonmoving party only when the facts specifically attested by that party contradict facts specifically  
 11 attested by the moving party. The nonmoving party may not merely state that it will discredit the  
 12 moving party’s evidence at trial, in the hopes that evidence can be developed at trial to support the  
 13 claim. *T.W. Elect. Service Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630 (relying on *Anderson, supra*). Conclusory, non  
 14 specific statements in affidavits are not sufficient, and “missing facts” will not be “presumed.” *Lujan*  
 15 *v. National Wildlife Federation*, 497 U.S. 871, 888-89 (1990).

#### 16 MOTIONS

17 Defendants filed motions for summary judgment, requesting that the court dismiss all of the  
 18 federal and state law claims. This order focuses on the federal claims over which the court has  
 19 original jurisdiction. The court will address the supplemental jurisdiction issue after the federal  
 20 claims are discussed.

21 **A. City of Poulsbo’s Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 76).** The City of Poulsbo  
 22 contends that (1) Mr. Romaine’s procedural and substantive due process claims are precluded by  
 23 collateral estoppel and waiver; Mr. Romaine admitted misuse of City of Poulsbo computers and the  
 24 restricted confidential police data bases; there is no proof of an adverse action because Mr. Romaine  
 25 voluntarily resigned and was not constructively discharged; (2) Mr. Romaine’s due process claim is  
 26 subject to dismissal because he received all the process he was due; (3) the federal claims are subject  
 27 to state and federal immunity; (4) there is no showing of racial or class-based discriminatory animus,  
 28 as is required to sustain a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3); (5) the First Amendment retaliation claim



1 is subject to dismissal because is no showing that his speech involved a matter of public concern; the  
2 complaint that prompted an internal investigation was not motivated by a retaliatory purpose; there  
3 were no adverse consequences for two years for his speech criticizing Mayor Quade and the Council;  
4 and the City of Poulsbo took no adverse action connected with his speech; and there is no causal link  
5 between Mr. Romaine' resignation and protected act.

6 **B. Defendant Kathryn H. And Douglas J. Quade Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt.**  
7 **77).** Mayor Quade and her husband Douglas Quade contend that (1) the First Amendment Freedom  
8 of Speech claim should be dismissed because the speech at issue was made pursuant to Mr.  
9 Romaine's duties and, therefore, was not protected speech; there was no adverse employment action;  
10 and Mr. Romaine cannot attack either the conduct of the investigators or the investigation's findings;  
11 (2) Mr. Romaine has not made a showing that he was deprived of procedural due process because he  
12 failed to follow the procedures set forth in the CBA and Civil Service Rules; (3) the substantive due  
13 process claim fails because Mr. Romaine has not shown that Mayor Quade did anything to shock the  
14 conscience or interfere with ordered liberty; (4) the Equal Protection claim should be dismissed  
15 because Mr. Romaine has not shown that he is a member of a protected class, nor that Mayor Quade  
16 acted with an intent and purpose to discriminate against him based on his membership in the  
17 protected class; and (4) Mr. Romaine has not shown that any constitutional deprivation was clearly  
18 established at the time of the conduct.

19 **C. Defendant Deanna S. Kingery's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 78).** Ms.  
20 Kingery contends that Ms. Kingery is entitled to qualified immunity for plaintiff's claims under 42  
21 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985.

22 **D. Defendant Jake D. Evans' Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 79).** Mr. Evans  
23 contends that (1) he is entitled to qualified immunity for claims under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985,  
24 because plaintiff fails to show that Mr. Evans deprived him of or retaliated against him for protected  
25 speech; fails to show that Mr. Evans deprived him of his due process rights; fails to show that Mr.  
26 Evans violated his rights to equal protection; and fails to show that any alleged deprivation was  
27 contrary to a clearly established right.  
28



1           **E. Mr. Romaine's Response to Motions for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 124).** Mr.  
2 Romaine opposes defendants' motions for summary judgment, arguing that (1) Mayor Quade, Chief  
3 Evans, and Ms. Kingery were acting under color of law; (2) Mr. Romaine's engaged in protected  
4 speech on matters of public concern when he appeared before the Poulsbo City Council and wrote a  
5 letter to the Kitsap, opposing contracting out police services; when he spoke out at Poulsbo City  
6 Council meetings concerning the moving of and building of a new city hall; when he opposed hiring  
7 Chief Evans on an interim basis rather than simply promoting a sergeant to the interim position; and  
8 when he told Chief Evans that Mayor Quade was a person of interest in the Courtesy Auto  
9 investigation; defendants took adverse employment actions as a result of Mr. Romaine's protected  
10 speech, including Mayor Quade calling Mr. Romaine to her office; Chief Evans issuing "ridiculous  
11 orders," placing Mr. Romaine in a position in which he could not do his job without violating Chief  
12 Evans' orders; and Chief Evans attempts to "muzzle" Mr. Romaine's investigation (Dkt. 124, at 33);  
13 and the protected activity was a substantial or motivating factor in defendants' conduct, as shown by  
14 Mr. Romaine's previous very favorable evaluations, the short time between Mr. Romaine's protected  
15 speech and the adverse employment actions, and defendants' knowledge of Mr. Romaine's speech;  
16 and (3) defendants violated Mr. Romaine's right to procedural due process because he was given  
17 only a redacted copy of the investigative report, even after he demanded an unredacted version of the  
18 report from the City of Poulsbo. Dkt. 124.

19           **F. Defendants' Replies to Plaintiffs' Responses (Dkt. 129, 130, 131, 132).** On June 11,  
20 2010, defendants filed replies to Mr. Romaine's responses. The City of Poulsbo requests that the  
21 court strike certain documents. Dkt. 129, at 1-5. The City of Poulsbo maintains that (1) the Section  
22 1985 claim, equal protection claim and procedural due process (liberty) claim, and claims against  
23 Douglas Quade should be dismissed because Mr. Romaine failed to address these claims in his  
24 response; (2) Mr. Romaine has not provided evidence of a policy or custom sufficient to state a claim  
25 for municipal liability against the City of Poulsbo; (3) Mr. Romaine has not shown that any adverse  
26 actions resulted from his speaking out against Mayor Quade; (4) Mayor Quade's statements about  
27 Mr. Romaine's criticism of her do not constitute adverse actions; (5) placement of Mr. Romaine on  
28 administrative leave pending the investigation by the Bremerton police department does not

1 constitute an adverse action; (6) Mr. Romaine has not shown that his protected activities are related  
2 to his alleged adverse employment actions; and (7) Mr. Romaine had procedural remedies available  
3 through the CBA and the Civil Service Rules. Dkt. 129.

4 Chief Evans contends in his reply brief that (1) all officers were ordered not to leave their cars  
5 in the parking lot unattended; (2) it was not appropriate for Mr. Romaine to investigate alleged  
6 corruption by Mayor Quade; and (3) other facts related to Mr. Romaine's investigation of Mayor  
7 Quade, even if Mr. Romaine's version of the facts is true, are not material because of the  
8 independent, intervening facts of the case. Dkt. 130.

9 In her reply brief, Ms. Kingery contends that Mr. Romaine has not produced any evidence  
10 that Ms. Kingery violated a known constitutional right. Dkt. 131.

11 Mayor Quade argues in her reply brief that (1) her actions did not deprive Mr. Romaine of his  
12 freedom of speech, since he continued to voice his opposition to Mayor Quade after she criticized  
13 him to others; (2) Mayor Quade did not participate in any adverse action against Mr. Romaine; and  
14 (3) Mr. Romaine was provided all of the procedural due process to which he was entitled. Dkt. 132.

## 15 DISCUSSION

### 16 **1. Motion to Strike (Dkt. 129)**

17 The City of Poulsbo requests that the court strike plaintiff's briefing and supporting evidence  
18 regarding sanctions; portions of Mr. Romaine's declaration (Dkt. 122-7); transcripts of testimony at  
19 the administrative hearing for the Washington Department of Retirement Systems (Dkt. 122-62, 122-  
20 63, 122-64, and 122-65); any document not expressly relied upon in the response brief; and any  
21 language by which plaintiff simply disputes a paragraph contained in defendants' motions. Dkt. 129,  
22 at 1-5.

23 Although defendants raise the issue in their motions that they intend to seek sanctions against  
24 Mr. Romaine for filing, and continuing to litigate, this action, they did not specifically request  
25 sanctions. A request for sanctions under Fed.R.Civ.P. 11 must be made by separate motion. See  
26 Fed.R.Civ.P. 11(c)(2). Accordingly, the portion of Mr. Romaine's brief that deals with sanctions  
27 (Dkt. 124, at 89-102) and the supporting documents should be stricken. The transcript of testimony  
28 at the DRS hearing is sufficiently authenticated for purposes of this summary judgment; defendants'

1 motion to strike that material should be denied. The motion to strike portions of Mr. Romaine's  
2 declaration, any documents not expressly relied upon in the response brief, and any language by  
3 which Mr. Romaine simply disputes a paragraph contained in defendants' motions should be denied;  
4 the court will accord proper weight to the documents in the record.

5 **2. City of Poulsbo's Request to Supplement Its Motion to Strike After the Court**  
6 **Timelines (Dkt. 136)**

7 On June 17, 2010, the City of Poulsbo filed a motion, requesting that the City be permitted to  
8 file a supplemental motion to strike certain material in Mr. Romaine's supplemental declaration (Dkt.  
9 127), due to the late filing of that supplemental declaration. Dkt. 136. The City of Poulsbo has  
10 shown good cause for filing the supplemental motion to strike; the court should grant the request to  
11 file the supplemental motion to strike.

12 In the supplemental motion to strike, the City requests that the court strike portions of Mr.  
13 Romaine's declaration, contending that certain statements are speculative and involve opinion, not  
14 facts; strike e-mails as inadmissible hearsay; and strike certain deposition transcripts as improperly  
15 authenticated.

16 The deposition transcripts are sufficiently authenticated for purposes of this summary  
17 judgment; the City of Poulsbo's motion to strike that material should be denied. The motion to strike  
18 portions of Mr. Romaine's declaration and the e-mails should be denied; the court will accord proper  
19 weight to the documents in the record.

20 **3. Claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and § 1985 Against Douglas Quade**

21 Mr. Quade has moved for dismissal of the claims against him. Dkt. 77. In his response to the  
22 motions for summary judgment, Mr. Romaine did not address or raise any issues of fact that would  
23 meet his burden to state a claim against Douglas Quade, with regard to Mr. Romaine's federal claims.  
24 In his exhibits to the response to the motions for summary judgment, Mr. Romaine included a copy  
25 of an announcement that Mr. Quade had resigned as CEO of the Port Gamble S' Klallam tribe in  
26 January of 2007. Dkt. 122-11. There is no indication that this exhibit is related to any claims in this  
27 case against Mr. Quade. Mr. Quade's motion for summary judgment should be granted as to the  
28 federal claims asserted against him, and those claims should be dismissed.

**4. Federal Claims Against Kathryn Quade, Jake Evans, and Deanna Kingery under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

*Claims.* In the Third Amended Complaint, plaintiff alleges that Kathryn Quade, Deanna Kingery, and Jake Evans acted with deliberate indifference and retaliatory animus to deprive Mr. Romaine of his right to free speech; his property rights in job and occupation; his due process rights to a fair and impartial charge, investigation and hearing; his right to due process; and his right to equal protection, all in violation of the United States Constitution. In his response to the motions for summary judgment, Mr. Romaine clarified that he is not alleging a violation of substantive due process. See Dkt. 124, at 35.

In their motions for summary judgment, Mayor Quade, Ms. Kingery, and Chief Evans contend that they are entitled to qualified immunity with regard to the federal constitutional claims.

*Legal Standard for Qualified Immunity.* Defendants in a Section 1983 action are entitled to qualified immunity from damages for civil liability if their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known. *Pearson v. Callahan*, 129 S.Ct. 808, 815 (2009) (quoting *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)). Qualified immunity balances two important interests: the need to hold public officials accountable when they exercise power irresponsibly and the need to shield officials from harassment, distraction, and liability when they perform their duties reasonably. *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. at 815. The existence of qualified immunity generally turns on the objective reasonableness of the actions, without regard to the knowledge or subjective intent of the particular official. *Id.* at 819. Whether a reasonable officer could have believed his or her conduct was proper is a question of law for the court and should be determined at the earliest possible point in the litigation. *Act Up!/Portland v. Bagley*, 988 F.2d 868, 872-73 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993).

In analyzing a qualified immunity defense, the Court must determine: (1) whether a constitutional right would have been violated on the facts alleged, taken in the light most favorable to the party asserting the injury; and (2) whether the right was clearly established when viewed in the specific context of the case. *Saucier v. Katz*, 121 S.Ct. 2151, 2156 (2001). “The relevant dispositive inquiry in determining whether a right is clearly established is whether it would be clear to a

1 reasonable officer that his conduct was unlawful in the situation he confronted.” *Id.* While the  
2 sequence set forth in *Saucier* is often appropriate, it should no longer be regarded as mandatory.  
3 *Pearson v. Callahan*, at 129 S.Ct at 811. “The judges of ... the courts of appeals should be permitted  
4 to exercise their sound discretion in deciding which of the two prongs of the qualified immunity  
5 analysis should be addressed first in light of the circumstances in the particular case at hand.” *Id.*

6 The privilege of qualified immunity is an immunity from suit rather than a mere defense to  
7 liability, and like absolute immunity, it is effectively lost if a case is erroneously permitted to go to  
8 trial. *Saucier v. Katz*, 121 S.Ct. at 2156.

9 *Due Process.* In the Third Amended Complaint, plaintiff alleges that defendants violated his  
10 right to procedural Due Process under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

11 The first prong of the qualified immunity test will be addressed first: whether a constitutional  
12 right would have been violated on the facts alleged, taken in the light most favorable Mr. Romaine.

13 The Fourteenth Amendment protects individuals from the deprivation of property without due  
14 process of law. There are three elements for procedural due process claims under Section 1983:(1) a  
15 property interest protected by the Constitution; (2) a deprivation of that interest by the government;  
16 and (3) a lack of process. *Portman v. County of Santa Clara*, 995 F.2d 898, 904 (9th Cir. 1993). A  
17 public employer may meet its due process obligations by providing a collective bargaining agreement  
18 if that agreement contains grievance procedures that satisfy due process. *Armstrong v. Meyers*, 964  
19 F.2d 948, 950 (9th Cir.1992).

20 Due process is a question of whether adequate administrative procedures exist to protect an  
21 employee from arbitrary employment decisions, or actions in violation of a bargaining agreement.  
22 *Lombardi v. Board of Trustees Hinsdale School Dist.* 86, 563 F.Supp.2d 867, 872 (N.D. Ill 2006).  
23 Mr. Romaine’s procedural rights are the rights afforded him under the CBA and the City of Poulsbo  
24 Civil Service Rules. Mr. Romaine had a predisciplinary conference scheduled for December 11,  
25 2007; he resigned before the hearing. The CBA provided for an evidentiary grievance hearing before  
26 an independent arbitrator. The Civil Service Rules provided for an evidentiary hearing before the  
27 City of Poulsbo Civil Service Commission. Mr. Romaine failed to participate in the predisciplinary  
28 conference, and he failed to pursue the grievance procedures under the CBA and the Civil Service

1 Rules. Mr. Romaine contends that he was given only a redacted copy of the investigatory report, and  
2 that “[t]he City of Poulsbo refused to give either me or my attorney an unredacted copy.” Dkt. 122-  
3 77, at 6. Mr. Loun does not state in his declaration that he requested and/or was refused a copy of the  
4 unredacted report. Further, Mr. Romaine has not alleged that a specific individual refused to give  
5 him or his attorney an unredacted copy; he has not shown that or how the “City of Poulsbo” could or  
6 did deny any request for an unredacted copy. Further, this issue could have been raised, and a new  
7 request made for an unredacted copy of the investigative report, during a CBA grievance process or  
8 under the Civil Service Rules. Mr. Romaine has not shown that there is an issue of fact regarding his  
9 claim that the City of Poulsbo violated his right to Due Process.

10 Because Mr. Romaine has not met his burden to establish that there is an issue of fact as to  
11 whether Mayor Quade, Ms. Kingery, and Chief Evans violated his right to Due Process, it is  
12 unnecessary to determine whether any such right was clearly established at the time of the conduct at  
13 issue.

14 *Freedom of Speech.* In the Third Amended Complaint, plaintiff alleges that Mayor Quade,  
15 Ms. Kingery, and Chief Evans violated his right to Freedom of Speech, under the First Amendment  
16 to the United States Constitution.

17 The first prong of the qualified immunity test will be addressed first: whether a constitutional  
18 right would have been violated on the facts alleged, taken in the light most favorable Mr. Romaine.

19 In order to determine whether the speech was constitutionally protected, the court must  
20 determine whether the speech involves a matter of public concern, and must balance the interest of  
21 the employee as a citizen commenting on matters of public concern with the interest of the State as  
22 employer in providing effective and efficient public service. *Connick v. Myers*, 461 U.S. 138, 147-  
23 150 (1983). “The First Amendment shields a public employee if he speaks as a citizen on a matter of  
24 public concern.” *Huppert v. City of Pittsburg*, 574 F.3d 696, 702 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009). However, “when  
25 public employees make statements pursuant to their official duties, the employees are not speaking as  
26 citizens for First Amendment purposes, and the Constitution does not insulate their communications  
27 from employer discipline.” *Garcetti v. Ceballos*, 547 U.S. 410, 421 (2006). The court employs a  
28

1 “sequential five-step series of questions” to determine whether an employer impermissibly retaliated  
2 against an employee for protected speech:

3 (1) whether the plaintiff spoke on a matter of public concern; (2) whether the plaintiff spoke  
4 as a private citizen or public employee; (3) whether the plaintiff's protected speech was a  
5 substantial or motivating factor in the adverse employment action; (4) whether the state had  
6 an adequate justification for treating the employee differently from other members of the  
7 general public; and (5) whether the state would have taken the adverse employment action  
8 even absent the protected speech.

9 *Eng v. Cooley*, 552 F.3d 1062, 1070 (9th Cir.2009); *see Huppert v. City of Pittsburgh*, 574 F.3d at 702  
10 (applying *Eng* test). If the plaintiff meets the first three elements of the test, the burden shifts to the  
11 defendant to show that it would have taken the adverse employment action even absent the protected  
12 speech. *See Pickering v. Bd. of Educ.*, 391 U.S. 563, 568 (1968); *Ulrich v. City & County of San*  
13 *Francisco*, 308 F.3d 968, 976 (9th Cir.2002)

14 Mr. Romaine's opposition to Mayor Quade's attempt to contract out police services and her  
15 recommendation to hire Chief Evans on an interim basis are matters of public concern, and are,  
16 therefore protected speech. Mr. Romaine was speaking as a private citizen on these matters.

17 Mr. Romaine's investigation of Mayor Quade for political corruption, or his identifying  
18 Mayor Quade as a person of interest in that investigation, was directly related to Mr. Romaine's job  
19 duties. The First Amendment does not protect Mr. Romaine's statements made in the context of that  
20 investigation. Any statements made during the investigation were, therefore, not protected speech.  
21 However, for the purposes of this qualified immunity analysis, the court assumes that any statements  
22 made during the course of that investigation about Mayor Quade related to corruption, kickbacks,  
23 etc., were matters of public concern.

24 Under the *Eng/Pickering* test, the court next inquires whether the protected speech was a  
25 substantial or motivating factor in the adverse employment action, whether the employer had an  
26 adequate justification for intending to terminate Mr. Romaine, and whether the employer would have  
27 taken the adverse employment action even absent the protected speech.

28 The can court assume that Mayor Quade was unhappy that Mr. Romaine spoke out at City  
Council meetings, sent letters to the press, and investigated her for political corruption, or at least,  
identified her as a person of interest in his investigation. The court also can assume that Mayor



1 Quade, Ms. Kingery and Chief Evans talked to each other about Mr. Romaine's statements, and that  
2 Ms. Kingery asked Mr. Romaine if he was going to be a "team player."

3 The record shows, however, that the protected speech was not a substantial or motivating  
4 factor in the decision to terminate Mr. Romaine. The complaint that Mr. Romaine improperly  
5 accessed the police database to obtain information on Ms. Haworth came from Sgt. McDonough.  
6 There is no evidence in the record that Sgt. McDonough had any motivation to retaliate against Mr.  
7 Romaine for his opposition to Mayor Quade. Whether Sgt. McDonough gained this information in  
8 compliance with or in violation of the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office policy is irrelevant to whether  
9 Mr. Romaine violated the City of Poulsbo policies.

10 After he received the complaint from Sgt. McDonough, Chief Evans asked Lee Fritchman to  
11 run an audit of Mr. Romaine's use of the LInX system. When that audit showed problems with Mr.  
12 Romaine's use of the LInX system, Chief Evans requested that the City of Bremerton Police  
13 Department conduct an independent investigation. The City of Bremerton and its police department  
14 are not defendants in this action, and there is no allegation that the investigators violated any of Mr.  
15 Romaine's constitutional rights. The investigation revealed a wide range of violations of policy and  
16 inappropriate conduct on Mr. Romaine's part. Chief Swiney made the decision to terminate Mr.  
17 Romaine, based upon the results of the investigation. Chief Swiney is not a defendant in this case,  
18 and there is no allegation that Chief Swiney violated any of Mr. Romaine's constitutional rights.

19 Chief Evans was interviewed by the City of Bremerton investigators. Dkt. 122-40. Chief  
20 Evans related incidents and his impressions of Mr. Romaine to the investigators. Dkt. 122-40. Chief  
21 Evans did not say anything to the investigators about Mr. Romaine's public criticism of Mayor  
22 Quade. Chief Evans told the investigators that Mr. Romaine had been investigating Mayor Quade for  
23 improper campaign contributions. Dkt. 122-40, at 2. Chief Evans told the investigators that he had  
24 contacted the FBI agent, and the FBI agent told Chief Evans that the information was not credible.  
25 Dkt. 122-40, at 2. Chief Evans suggested that the investigators follow their noses, and asked that they  
26 be very thorough. Dkt. 122-40, at 3. There is no evidence that the Bremerton Police Department  
27 investigation was anything other than independent. The investigation did not refer to or involve any  
28 of Mr. Romaine's City Council appearances, his letters to the press, or his investigation of Mayor

1 Quade for corruption/improper campaign contributions. There is no allegation, or any evidence, that  
2 the investigators had any improper motive to terminate Mr. Romaine for his Free Speech activities.

3 Chief Evans kept Mayor Quade informed of the progress of the investigation. There is no  
4 evidence that Mayor Quade had any influence over the Bremerton Police Department investigation.  
5 The investigators did not interview Mayor Quade. There is no reference in the investigative report to  
6 any criticism Mr. Romaine had of Mayor Quade or to Mr. Romaine's investigation of Mayor Quade's  
7 corruption/improper campaign contributions. Finally, there is nothing in the investigation related to  
8 Ms. Kingery's opinion of Mr. Romaine.

9 Chief Swiney relied on the Bremerton Police Department investigation in deciding to issue  
10 the December 7, 2007 letter, in which Chief Swiney informed Mr. Romaine was informed of the  
11 charges and of Chief Swiney's determination that there was just cause for disciplinary action,  
12 including termination from employment. Although Chief Swiney was informed by Chief Evans of  
13 issues regarding Mr. Romaine while the investigation was in progress, there is no evidence that Chief  
14 Swiney's decision was based on anything other than the results of the investigation. Chief Swiney  
15 was hired after the decision was made to retain the police department rather than to contract for  
16 police services. Mr. Romaine does not allege, nor is there any evidence, that Chief Swiney intended  
17 to retaliate against Mr. Romaine for his previous advocacy to retain the department (and, ultimately,  
18 Chief Swiney's position as chief of that department). There is no evidence that Chief Swiney had  
19 any motivation to discipline Mr. Romaine for any other Free Speech activities.

20 Mr. Romaine has not shown that the results of the Bremerton Police Department investigation  
21 were influenced by Mr. Romaine's protected speech. There is no showing that Chief Swiney's  
22 decision to take disciplinary action against Mr. Romaine was influenced by any of Mr. Romaine's  
23 protected speech. Accordingly, Mr. Romaine has not met his burden to show that his protected  
24 speech was a substantial or motivating factor in the adverse employment action. Chief Swiney had  
25 adequate justification for deciding to take disciplinary action against Mr. Romaine. The record  
26 shows that Chief Swiney would have taken the adverse employment action even absent the protected  
27 speech.

28 To the extent that Mr. Romaine alleges that he suffered an adverse employment action when

1 Chief Evans told him not to warm up his automobile while the vehicle was unattended, and that Chief  
2 Evans placed restrictions on his investigations, particularly his investigation of Mayor Quade, Mr.  
3 Romaine has not shown that these are adverse employment actions in response to his protected  
4 speech. An adverse action is an action taken by the defendant that is reasonably likely to deter a  
5 plaintiff from engaging in protected activity under the First Amendment. *Coszalter v. City of Salem*,  
6 320 F.3d 968, 973 (9th Cir.2003). These restrictions were not reasonably likely to deter, nor did they  
7 deter, Mr. Romaine's criticism of Mayor Quade at the City Council meetings and to the press. Mr.  
8 Romaine has not alleged a constitutional violation, based upon the restrictions placed upon him by  
9 Chief Evans.

10 Finally, it appears that Mr. Romaine argues that he has met his burden to show First  
11 Amendment retaliation because he received positive performance reviews, and because the  
12 disciplinary action took place close in time to his protected speech. However, Mr. Romaine omits the  
13 crucial facts that undermine his claim: an independent investigation was conducted, and a  
14 decisionmaker (Chief Swiney) not involved with the protected speech made the decision to initiate  
15 disciplinary action against Mr. Romaine. The issues of timing and performance, which may in other  
16 instances be relevant to motivation, are not relevant here.

17 Based upon the foregoing analysis, Mayor Quade, Ms. Kingery, and Chief Evans have shown  
18 that Mr. Romaine has not alleged a First Amendment Freedom of Speech violation, based upon the  
19 facts, taken in the light most favorable to Mr. Romaine. Because a constitutional right has not been  
20 violated, it is unnecessary to determine whether any such right was clearly established at the time of  
21 the alleged conduct.

22 Mayor Quade, Ms. Kingery, and Chief Evans are entitled to qualified immunity with regard to  
23 Mr. Romaine's First Amendment Freedom of Speech claim.

24 *Equal Protection.* The Equal Protection Clause prohibits a state from denying to any person  
25 within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, which is essentially a direction that all persons  
26 similarly situated should be treated alike. *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Ctr., Inc.*, 473 U.S.  
27 432, 439, (1985); *Jones Intercable v. City of Chula Vista*, 80 F.3d 320, 327 (9th Cir.1996). The  
28 court should apply a strict scrutiny analysis only if an allegedly discriminatory classification

1 disadvantages a suspect class or burdens the exercise of a fundamental right. *City of Cleburne v.*  
2 *Cleburne Living Ctr., Inc.*, 473 U.S. at 440. When a suspect class is not implicated, the court must  
3 determine whether the alleged discrimination is patently arbitrary and bears no rational relationship  
4 to a legitimate governmental interest. *Vermouth v. Corrothers*, 827 F.2d 599, 602 (9th Cir.  
5 1987)(quoting *Young v. United States Parole Comm'n*, 682 F.2d 1105, 1109 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*,  
6 459 U.S. 1021 (1982)). Purposeful discrimination is an essential element of an equal protection  
7 clause violation. *See Personnel Administrator v. Feeney*, 442 U.S. 256, 276 (1979).

8 Mayor Quade, Ms. Kingery, and Chief Evans contend that they are entitled to qualified  
9 immunity with regard to a claim that they violated Mr. Romaine's right to equal protection. Although  
10 the Third Amended Complaint refers to an equal protection violation (Dkt. 68, at 29), Mr. Romaine  
11 does not address this claim in his response to the motions for summary judgment. Further, Mr.  
12 Romaine has not stated facts that would meet his burden to show that any of the defendants violated  
13 his rights to equal protection.

14 Mayor Quade, Ms. Kingery, and Chief Evans have shown that Mr. Romaine has not alleged  
15 an equal protection violation, based upon the facts, taken in the light most favorable to Mr. Romaine.  
16 Because a constitutional right has not been violated, it is unnecessary to determine whether any such  
17 right was clearly established at the time of the alleged conduct. Mayor Quade, Ms. Kingery, and  
18 Chief Evans are entitled to qualified immunity for an equal protection claim. Accordingly, this claim  
19 should be dismissed.

## 20 **5. Federal Claims Against the City of Poulsbo under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

21 In order to set forth a claim against a municipality under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must  
22 show that the defendant's employees or agents acted through an official custom, pattern or policy that  
23 permits deliberate indifference to, or violates, the plaintiff's civil rights; or that the entity ratified the  
24 unlawful conduct. *See Monell v. Department of Social Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 690-91 (1978); *Larez v.*  
25 *City of Los Angeles*, 946 F.2d 630, 646-47 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991). The municipal action must be the moving  
26 force behind the injury of which plaintiff complains. *Board of County Commissioners of Bryan*  
27 *County v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 405 (1997).

28 As discussed above, Mr. Romaine has not met his burden to show that Mayor Quade, Ms.

1 Kingery, or Chief Evans violated his constitutional rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Accordingly, the  
2 City of Poulsbo cannot be held liable for Mr. Romaine's alleged violations of his constitutional rights  
3 under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Jackson v. City of Bremerton*, 268 F.3d at 653 (Neither a municipality  
4 nor a supervisor can be held liable under § 1983 where no injury or constitutional violation has  
5 occurred). Further, Mr. Romaine has not shown that there was an official custom, pattern or policy  
6 that violated Mr. Romaine's rights.

7 The City of Poulsbo is entitled to summary judgment on Mr. Romaine's claims under 42  
8 U.S.C. § 1983.

9 **6. Conspiracy under 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Against All Defendants**

10 Mr. Romaine alleged a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1985 in his Third Amended Complaint.

11 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1985, a plaintiff is required to show: (1) that the purpose  
12 of the conspiracy was to deprive the plaintiff of equal protection, equal privileges and immunities, or  
13 to obstruct the course of justice in the state; (2) that the defendants intended to discriminate against  
14 the plaintiff; (3) that the defendants acted under color of state law and authority; (4) that the acts done  
15 in furtherance of the conspiracy resulted in an injury to the plaintiff's person or property or prevented  
16 him from exercising a right or privilege of a United States citizen. *Sykes v. State of California*, 497  
17 F.2d 197, 200 (1974). In the absence of a viable claim under Section 1985, there can be no violation  
18 of 42 U.S.C. § 1986. *See Baines v. Masillo*, 288 F.Supp.2d 376 (W.D.N.Y. 2003).

19 To prove a violation of § 1985(3), Mr. Romaine must show "some racial, or perhaps  
20 otherwise class-based, invidiously discriminatory animus behind the conspirators' action. The  
21 conspiracy, in other words, must aim at a deprivation of the equal enjoyment of rights secured by the  
22 law to all." *Griffin v. Breckenridge*, 403 U.S. 88, 102 (1971). Nothing in the record indicates that any  
23 of the defendants' actions were motivated by "invidiously discriminatory animus."

24 Mr. Romaine did not address this claim in his response to the motions for summary judgment.  
25 Therefore, it does not appear that he intends to pursue this claim. Nonetheless, Mr. Romaine has not  
26 met his burden to show that defendants violated his rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1985. First, Mr.  
27 Romaine has not shown racial or class-based discriminatory animus. Second, he has not shown that  
28 any of the defendants caused him to be deprived of the equal enjoyment of the rights secured by law

1 to all. Chief Swiney terminated Mr. Romaine, based upon an independent investigation.

2 Mr. Romaine has not met his burden to show that there is an issue of fact precluding summary  
3 judgment on his claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1985.

#### 4 **7. State Claims**

5 In his Third Amended Complaint, Mr. Romaine alleges state law claims for outrage,  
6 retaliatory constructive discharge, intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress,  
7 negligence and negligent supervision, and defamation.

8 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1367, a federal court may assume supplemental jurisdiction over all other  
9 claims that are so related to claims in the action within the original jurisdiction so that they form part  
10 of the same case or controversy. The Court may decline to exercise this supplemental jurisdiction if  
11 (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of state law, (2) the claim substantially predominates  
12 over the claim or claims over which the district court has original jurisdiction, (3) the district court  
13 has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction, or (4) in exceptional circumstances,  
14 there are other compelling reasons for declining jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

15 By this order, all of the federal constitutional claims are dismissed. The state law claims raise  
16 issues of state law that may be complex. It appears that it may be appropriate for the court to decline  
17 to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims. The parties should show cause why  
18 the court should not dismiss the state law claims without prejudice to bringing these claims in state  
19 court.


20  
21 Therefore, it is hereby

22 **ORDERED** that the City of Poulsbo's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 76), Defendant  
23 Kathryn H. And Douglas J. Quade Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 77), Defendant Deanna S.  
24 Kingery's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 78), and Defendant Jake D. Evans' Motion for  
25 Summary Judgment (Dkt. 79) are **GRANTED** in the following respect: All claims against all  
26 defendants under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 42 U.S.C. § 1985 are **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.  
27 Not later than July 2, 2010, the parties are **ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE** why the state law  
28 claims asserted in this case should not be dismissed without prejudice to bring those claims in state

1 court. If the parties fail to respond to this order to show cause, or if they otherwise fail to show  
2 cause, the court will dismiss the claims without prejudice. City of Poulsbo's motion to strike (Dkt.  
3 129) is **GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART** as set forth herein. The City of Poulsbo's  
4 Request to Supplement Its Motion to Strike After the Court Timelines (Dkt. 136) is **GRANTED**; the  
5 motion to strike therein is **DENIED**.

6 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and to  
7 any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

8 DATED this 21<sup>st</sup> day of June, 2010.

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11 Robert J. Bryan  
United States District Judge  
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